

## LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1857.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,  
 Grant it by party, and untried by gain,  
 Pledge but to Truth, to Liberty and Law,  
 No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe.

## Let us All Unite.

The question at issue in the election on the 4th of January next, is not simply freedom or slavery for Kansas, as is popularly understood by a statement of that question—but it has assumed that other shape: Shall the people form their own institutions, and have a voice in making their fundamental law. The question in short, is the People against Usurpation.

The Free State organization in the past, only embraces a portion of those who are now with us in our hostility to the Leecompton Swindle. Many persons connected with the Democratic party, and who have held themselves aloof from us, are now willing to join hands with us in putting down this swindle. Not only, but a large number of conservative Pro-slavery men, who were in favor of the people ruling, are with us.

To organize as a distinctive Free State party, excluding all others from us, would be to greatly reduce our strength. We need the aid of every voter in this Territory, to give as much moral as well as legal force as possible to our position. To drive from us a single man, in this extremity, is to weaken us that far, and do us no good.

At Big Springs we formed an alliance, and there were united "Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, and Americans," in defense of a common principle. Now with the whole question of self-government at issue, and the freedom of Kansas, and the whole West still pending, it will be wise for us to learn wisdom from that event, and widen our circle so as to include ALL. Let that circle be contracted as new issues are made, driving out antagonistic elements, or dissolving entirely, and falling back upon old issues, and old organizations.

When we have a great work to do we can do it better by uniting our strength than we can single handed. The more who combine the easier the task, and the sooner the work is executed. The greater the discord, the greater the probability of a defeat. The Republican party is but an aggregation of different views, uniting on a few common questions, with no bond of union between them only as far as grows out of those questions. The same is true of the Democratic party. Divergent it is of the motto that "To the Victors belong the spoils," and it would soon be a party of the past. The common bond with us in Kansas, at this time, is, and should be, hostility to Leecompton Swindle. To defend that, we will band in hand with the most inveterate enemy of the Free State cause; we will join hands with Senator Douglas, and all others whom we have looked upon in the past as traitors to freedom. True, we may watch them closely, and they may say, for ought we care; but we will assure them that they will not find our end of the lever laid down until the wheel is fairly out of the mire.

Reader, is not this the true position for us to occupy? Not to abandon a single outpost we have taken, not to surrender a single gun, or divulge any part of our defenses; but to form a new alliance to defeat a common enemy; and then, if we please, engage again in the pleasant pastime of cutting each other's throats! If you second our views, aid us at this time in perfecting this new union, making our circle so large that none shall be driven outside the ring who unite with us in abhorrence of the Leecompton Swindle.

## Approved.

A subscriber writing us from Pittsfield, Ill., Dec. 12th, 1857, says:—"Your course has all along received my hearty approval; and so far as I know, that of all your subscribers here. I was pleased that you adopted the principle of not condemning Walker until compelled to. That is always sound enough. I think the Free State men of Kansas have acted with remarkable wisdom hitherto. May they be able to do so until the end."

One of our oldest and ablest Free State co-workers, who has been spending several months in the East, and who wrote us while in New England that he had met a large number of our subscribers there, who expressed themselves at one time in opposition to our policy, but who then conceded that it was the true course, and withdrawing any reflections they had made to our prejudice, now writes, under date of the 16th inst.:—"Of Mr. STANTON's Proclamation sets us all right. Wonder if those men who cursed Walker and Stanton, whatever they did, still look as complacently upon themselves as ever. Your course, so well taken and maintained, must commend itself to all honest men."

And this is the language, not of one, but nearly every letter received at this office. There are some few who are still angry because we had more foresight than they, and cared less for popular approval for the time being.

## Invaders in the Territory.

A gentleman from Westport informs us that he was in Westport on Sunday night last, and that the town was full of people who had come out to vote from Missouri. On Monday morning they flocked over by hundreds to vote. The roads were full of the usurpers. At Shawnee he observed a body of U. S. soldiers, who had been stationed there to see that every person in the Territory who desired to vote on that day should have an opportunity to do so. If this is Republicanism, and is the principle the fathers of the revolution fought for, then Republicanism is a humbug of the basest character.

## Irrepressible Position.

Section 4th, Article 4th, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that—

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of these States against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

The federal government cannot be evoked to put down internal dissensions in a State, neither can she, in any manner, interfere in their domestic affairs unless, on the application of the Legislature, save when that body cannot be convened; then the Executive has the authority to call for federal aid.

If we are admitted into the Union as a State under the Leecompton Constitution, and the Legislative and Executive departments are in the hands of the usurpers, three months will not elapse until Kansas will be swarming with federal bayonets, as in the past, to put down the people. If the Legislature and the Executive are in the hands of the People, no such contingency can ever arise.

Can the people remain indifferent, and away from the polls at such a time, and give their enemies every advantage over them? A breath of the people, if all the elements opposed to the Leecompton Swindle could be united, would sweep into oblivion every advocate of that Constitution in Kansas. By inactivity, division and indifference, that "insignificant minority" may be swelled into importance; and, with the aid of the United States government and Treasury, we may be forced to be supplanted at the feet of our enemies. Never, declares every reader of the *Herald of Freedom*, and we respond as loudly, NEVER! but to make good that declaration, we have to do something besides exhaust windy declamation. We have been overborne by numbers, and it is not impossible we may be again. There is a remedy within our reach, and unless we employ it, and labor unitedly, giving up our private preferences, if necessary, to carry our end, we deserve defeat and ignominy.

We beg our friends in every county and district in Kansas, from the moment they read this article to determine to enter heart and soul into the election on the 4th of January. Nominate at once your legislative tickets, and select good men, who are as unexceptionable as possible; select those on whom all the people can unite, and then see that they are elected. There are at least ten thousand more Free State men legally entitled to vote at this election than there were at the election in October. Suppose there are some who wish Kansas to come into the Union as a slave State that it may be the means of killing the Democratic party. Shall we sacrifice the cause of freedom for such base objects? There are enough who are in favor of voting to secure a triumph, and let them nominate a ticket and elect it.

We will try and keep our readers advised of the movements, and will be glad to announce the name of candidates in every county in the Territory, provided they reach us in time for publication before the election.

## The President's Message.

That part of the President's Message relating to matters in Kansas is thought to be of sufficient importance to be published as length in our columns. We have read, and re-read it, and our final conclusion is that it is equivocal on all its positions. We have italicized the most important and striking features, and would reply to them at length had we space. To a Kansas reader it is astonishing that a man with ordinary intelligence can make such blunders unless done on purpose. He concedes that the Constitutional Convention was elected by a minority of the people, but represents that the majority must be bound by their acts, because the people might have been registered. Our Delegate in Congress will be very apt to show how the people might have been registered. We wish Buchanan could register him on that occasion.

"An organized party to overthrow the legal government." The information was furnished by John Calhoun, nobody else in Kansas could be so false.

"The people can amend their Constitution." Yes they can and will make a new one, and they will not be as liberal as Mr. Buchanan supposes, and recompense the masters for the slaves now here; on the contrary every slave in the Territory, when that instrument is adopted, will be declared a freeman at once.

But we only designed to call the attention of the reader to the document, which will be found on our fourth page. In closing we would merely remark, that the removal of Secretary STANTON, the hostility of the President to Governor WALKER's position, and his Message has cost him every true Democrat in Kansas—office holders and all others. We have heard hundreds of men during the last week expressing their anger at having cast a vote for the "sage of Wheatland," and declaring that from this forth they would labor to undo the wrong they had inflicted upon the nation. Frank Pierce never fell so fast in popular favor in so brief a period, as has this modest President.

We had supposed from Mr. Buchanan's age, and his experience in public affairs, he would labor to correct the errors of past administrations, instead of exerting himself to sink the country still deeper in the abyss of ruin; but it was not so. The old man now tending into the earth, is actually looking forward to a re-election, and instead of planting laurels to blossom on his grave, is covering it all over with shame.

Secretary STANTON sent a hundred U. S. troops to Fort Scott to assist the public officers in maintaining the peace. The people there would keep quiet were the officers to do so. They are and have been the disturbers of the public tranquility in almost every case in the Territory.

We go to press several days in advance of the date with a portion of our edition.

## Meanness of Partisans.

A friend of ours has handed us a communication headed "Don't do it," which we insert at his request. We had not observed the article in the *Tribune*, on which our friend bases his remarks, and had not supposed that any man could be so contemptibly mean as the author of that paragraph has made himself. But it was a part of the programme. By damnable falsehoods they have sought to rob us of our position, and now they wish, by the same means, to rob us of our subscribers. Until we saw that article, for months past, we had proposed dissolving our connection with the press as soon as possible; but the men instrumentalities employed to put us down, have half induced us to recall any promises we have made our friends to retire from the business on account of our health, and to plunge into it again with new life and vigor.

If the Republican party wish to preserve their identity as a party, the sooner they wipe out from their number that class of men and editors which have made common cause against us to crush us, the better. While those dogs now barking upon our track were serving the old hunkers parties we were laboring for the cause of freedom. We stand there to-day, and we brand those men as unworthy their position, as disgracing their professions, and as demagogues seeking position, by the basest of appliances!

That we have enemies in Kansas and out of it is very true, bitter, unrelenting ones. Those who have no enemies are cringing sycophants, mere tools which do as they are bidden, slaves of popular impulse, who watch the gale that they may go with it. They are without influence, and are as destitute of real worth, as the gawwings which adorn their persons. We love enemies, but we hate liars—we were taught to scorn them from our youth, and so fixed has this hatred to them become, we can only look upon them with feelings of contempt.

"Sordid and avicious!" Yes we are sordid, base, and mean, because we have based ourselves upon a principle, and living or dying will stand on that principle against the world. *Avicious!* I will do for editors in Chicago who are coining their thousands annually and are living in idleness, to talk to us about being *avicious*; but those acquainted with the labor we have done from day to day for many years; who are acquainted with the privations we have undergone to establish ourself in business; who yet know our poverty, and the great difficulties we experience from week to week to keep our business going, will never taunt us with that charge. He who has a *soul* within him, would never have expressed himself so meanly as has the author of that article.

We have been in the way of aspiring demagogues, in Kansas and out of it, and they have sought to get rid of us, and have employed their tools in the States to work our overthrow. They have charged us with deserting our party, and playing into the hands of the pro-slavery party; they have represented every thing of us which was mean, and beneath the man; and yet we live; and now, *welcome ourself once before God and our readers*, that we will labor still to circumvent their *unhappy schemes* to rob the people of their freedom! Better for them had they long since called off their slush-bounds, and sought by honorable means to have redressed their past villainies.

Were we less intent on the freedom of Kansas than we are, we would long since have followed these hypocrites into their dens, and scourged them until an incensed public would have joined us in lashing them into decency.

To the Chicago *Tribune*, and other sheets of a like character we have but a word to say; and that a brief one: It looks to us as if that editor must be hard run for subscribers, when he is compelled to attack another nearly a thousand miles away, with such vile epithets as are contained in that paragraph; copied at the head of our friend's remarks.

All of our subscribers who desire a truthful sheet from Kansas, which dares to expose meanness in any party, are desired to subscribe for the *Herald of Freedom*, and they are requested to do so immediately. Those who wish to build up parties on falsehood, or who would rather see Kansas a slave State than not see a party defeated outside of Kansas, have no business with their names on our books, and are not wanted here. But the other class, those who consider that freedom is paramount to all other questions, are expected to send in their names, with two dollars in current funds with as little delay as possible.

## The Legislature.

It is stated that in consequence of the President of the Council and House of Representatives neglecting to affix their names to the bills passed at the extra session of the Legislature, and vetoed by Acting Gov. STANTON, they become void. The only acts in force are the one submitting the Leecompton Constitution to a vote of the people on the 4th proximo, and an act to provide for the prevention and punishment of election frauds. Concurrent resolutions re-affirming the People's Constitution, framed at Topeka, and others relating to the Leecompton Constitution, are also in force.

It is understood that a resolution was adopted in caucus, agreeing to hold the regular session, which meets in January, in Lawrence. They will meet at Leecompton, and adjourn at once to this city.

A special messenger from the President arrived in Leecompton on Saturday last, in ten days from Washington, bringing the Commission of Gen. Denver as Secretary of this Territory, and notice to Mr. STANTON of his removal. The President will have occasion to regret his hasty movement in removing Mr. Stanton.

An assessment of three dollars has been made on each slave in Tecumseh, for the purpose of raising money for "providing up and securing a title" to the town site. Persons forwarding payment by mail, or otherwise, will send to the Secretary the number of his share.

## The Removal of Mr. Stanton.

The removal of Mr. STANTON, by the President looks like child's play, as like the action of a potent household. Mr. STANTON was imported by the people in every direction to convene the Legislature. He was told that that body had resolved to come together at all hazards, and the people, in public assemblies had said they would obey their official acts. If they could be legally convened, they agreed to limit their action to submitting the Leecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people, and adjourn to their regular session. Unless the Acting Governor would do this they would engage in other legislation; a large majority of the people would give force to their acts, and as soon as they should be legally together, by a retrospective act, they would legalize their action at the extra session. With Mr. Stanton's desire to preserve the public peace, what else could he do than was done? Whatless would James Buchanan have done, had he been Governor of Kansas? But the President, wholly ignorant of the motives which influenced Mr. S. to act; and wholly unqualified to judge the wisdom or the folly of the movement, took the responsibility of removing Mr. S. forthwith. In the whole history of the country, there is hardly an official act which shows such precipitation, and consummate folly as this act of the President. He has lost the advice and active co-operation of a faithful public functionary by his act, and, unless we mistake, he has stricken a blow at the Democratic party which years can hardly heal.

## The Election on Monday.

It is estimated by persons acquainted with the facts, that at least one thousand persons came over from Missouri and voted at points between Kickapoo and Wyandott. The captain of the steam ferry at Leavenworth says he passed over 200 at that point. There was considerable excitement got up at that place, several Missourians were arrested for illegal voting, and finally the citizens organized, broke into Miller's warehouse, took the public arms stored, and frightened the intruders from the city. The military were called out, but were cheered by the people, and were not interfered with. *Calhoun* was hung and burned in effigy, in front of the Planter's Hotel where he was stopping. *Elli Moore*, a Border Ruffian, was shot through the leg, and in the night a Free State man was wounded probably mortally, by an accidental shot.

At Shawnee, in Johnson County, the *Star of Empire* called a meeting to endorse the State nominations. Hundreds came over and voted. How they voted we don't know, and care less, for it makes little difference with the result.

The editorials of the Leavenworth *Herald* read very much as ours did in July of 1855, after witnessing the expulsion of the Free State members from the Legislature at Pawnee. Eastin thinks our members of the Legislature are over-riding all the forms of law in order to get control of the Territorial Legislature. We hope it is not true, and should regret any improper or hasty legislation on the part of our members, and hope for the sake of the cause in future they will go slow; but it cannot be denied that they have high precedence in favor of doing things up rather brown.

We chance to be so old foggy that we think no party has anything to gain, but has everything to lose, by resorting to extreme measures. At times we are as much disposed to give way to impulse as others, but our honest judgment always tells us to keep within the bounds of moderation, and all will be well.

We have no disposition to judge in the Leavenworth contested election case; have neither examined the law or evidence, and shall content to let the matter pass without review.

The *Times* Washington correspondent asserts that HENRY J. MARTIN, of Mississippi, a Clerk in the Interior Department, was the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, and that it was through his representations and influence, that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory; and further, that it was Martin's dispatch to Washington which led the President and the Union to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action. MARTIN has just returned to Leecompton from Washington, probably intent on other mischief.

## Arms Recovered.

A party of our townsmen under the command of Col. ELDRIDGE and Captain CRACKLES, visited Leecompton on Tuesday last, and demanded of Gov. DENVER the carbines, muskets and sabers which were taken from Col. Eldridge's train, better than a year ago, while he was en route over the plains from Nebraska to Kansas. The Governor at first declined to give them up; but when he saw that a difficulty was inevitable unless he complied with the demand, he finally consented and required an unimpaired pledge in regard to their use during the next ten days.

## The Vote in Lawrence.

The polls in this city were formally opened on Monday last, to receive votes for the Leecompton Constitution with slavery, and for the same without slavery, and was kept open until 6 o'clock, P. M., when they were closed in due form, and returns made out under oath. It seems there were 60 ballots for the Constitution with slavery, and 0 ballots for the Constitution without slavery. This is a pledge given at a public meeting at Leecompton, as we were before mentioned. Here they pledged themselves fully, freely and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas for their adoption or rejection. Comment upon such conduct seems unnecessary. I leave you to draw your own conclusions. But he is the man who once made a speech of considerable length in order to illustrate his principles. The quinquessence of which, was "I go wherever my party goes, and wherever my party goes there I go." Now what party he is following in making and breaking the aforesaid pledge I am at a loss to determine. For certainly it is no

## Still Absent.

Mr. WATKINS still continues absent, and may do so for several weeks yet. We regret the loss of his services at this time, particularly on account of the History, but as other exciting matters are now pressing upon us we find no difficulty to fill our columns, and are only pressed for time to write such a large amount of matter weekly.

## A Valuable Letter from Gov. Geary.

The following highly interesting letter was written by Gov. GEARY to Captain SAMUEL WALKER, and was not intended for the public eye. It was shown to us by the Captain, and, after its perusal, we succeeded in prevailing upon him to allow us to publish it, though with extreme reluctance on his part. We feel confident the Governor will excuse the great liberty we have taken with his correspondence, when we assure him of its importance in this particular crisis in our Territorial affairs.

SPRINGDALE FARM, WEST CO. PA.,  
 December 5th, 1857.

SAMUEL WALKER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am very much indebted to you for your valuable favor of November 19th, which I have read with pleasure and appreciation. The case of Kansas is one which truly presents many important issues, all requiring serious consideration. Many of our most eminent citizens seem inclined to view them with dismay; but under all the circumstances, I am, almost relieved from any doubt that all will end well, and I have a strong hope for the future prosperity of your beautiful Territory. When our mutual friend told you that I still entertained a strong feeling in favor of the people of Kansas, I mean the real bona fide settlers, he never told a greater truth.

From the first time I set foot upon that land and associated with its citizens, I felt a deep and involuntary conviction that it would ere long be consecrated to freedom; and that too upon the principles of the Organic Act, in which I cheerfully recognize the principles of popular sovereignty. The right of the people to elect their own officers, and to manage their own affairs in their own way. That this will yet be most fully carried out even in Kansas, I am fully persuaded. I am, however, I assure you, but one feeling in the North, without regard to party, on this subject; and the same feeling prevails among nearly all good men in the South. It does not now require any galvanism, or electricity to excite even those who have been the most obstinate and determined not to see, to perceive the whole truth. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and without miracle "see clearly."

For this change in public sentiment a vote of thanks should be offered to the Convention, and to the friends of the Convention. This Convention, knowingly representing only a small minority, has at length opened the eyes of the whole nation, by resorting to the most contemptible tricks and nefarious devices to defy the Constitution, and to maintain the rights of a vast majority. The determination of those wicked and unscrupulous men to force slavery into Kansas, by fair means or foul, with or without the popular sanction, by every fraudulent device, and by every other means, has placed within their reach, have at length opened their nefarious schemes in full glare to the clear vision and understanding of the people, and they, looking turn away from the danger, and, with scarcely an exception, give it their bitterest execrations, and manfully declare, before high Heaven, that the majority principle shall rule.

The people entertain correct views and feelings upon the subject of Kansas. They are declaring in tones of thunder, that that sacred and inestimable right shall not be trampled on. The Democratic party is in power; it stands pledged to admit Kansas into the Union with such a Constitution as the people may desire. It is not to be denied that the Democratic party, upon your election to the Sheriffship, One thing I do know, they have selected an honest, capable and energetic public officer.

I will use all the means in my power to obtain an appropriation for the pay of the volunteers.

Give my kind regards to your excellent and patriotic wife; tell her, that her hospitalities are not forgotten, and believe me, ever, your friend and legal adviser, J. N. W. GEARY.

## Proclamation.

To the People of Kansas Territory: In pursuance of the 2nd section of the Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved the 17th December, 1857, entitled "An Act submitting the Constitution framed at Leecompton, under the Act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to the people of Kansas for their adoption or rejection," I, FRANCIS P. STANTON, acting Governor of Kansas Territory, do hereby appoint the following commissioners to receive the votes of the people, to be taken at the election of delegates to the Convention, to be held on the 4th day of January, 1858; to wit:

Leavenworth County—Adam Fisher, S. N. Latta, and Geo. W. Perkins.  
 Atchison—Chas. F. Cobb, Caleb May, and J. T. Herford.  
 Douglas—Thos. H. McCulloch, Isaac Tolman, and Ebenezer Jackson.  
 Brown—Orville Root, Thos. J. Drummond and Wm. C. Foster.  
 Nemaha—Thos. Newton, Royal U. Torrey and C. Beurre.  
 Johnson—Benj. Wilson, Uriah Cook and A. Jackson Chapman.  
 Marshall—J. M. Middleton, W. S. Blackburn and J. E. Clardy.  
 Riley—J. M. Morris, Dr. A. Hunting and Geo. Montague.  
 Calhoun—Abram Ray, William Owens and Dr. Oden.  
 Jefferson—Wm. Grigsby, Jesse Newell and J. Hollingsworth.  
 Shawnee—A. Polley, W. S. Gaylord and Elliot Carver.  
 Coffey—Wm. R. Saunders, S. M. Parsons and Harin McMahon.  
 Woolson—Chas. Cameron, John Woolman.  
 Richardson—Jas. Fletcher, S. T. Ross and S. A. Baldwin.  
 Breckinridge—Dr. E. P. Bancroft, E. Goddard, Wm. Grinsley.  
 Madison—A. D. Graham, S. C. Brown and Harman G. Elliott.  
 Jackson—Benj. Darr, Joseph Matthews and James D. Allen.  
 Lykins—H. H. Williams, John Yelton and Dr. W. Heskell.  
 Linn—David Sibbett, E. Barnes and Dr. J. H. Barlow.  
 Bowlin, Lora and McGeer—B. B. Newton, John Hamilton, Gov. E. Ransom.  
 Douglas—Robt. J. Nelson, J. B. Abbot and James Blood.  
 Franklin—Jacob A. Marcell, P. P. Elder and J. A. Reid.  
 Anderson—Davis Frankenderger, Dr. R. Gilpatrick and W. F. M. Arvey.  
 Allen and Greenwood—J. A. Coffey, Watson Stewart and A. H. Riever.  
 Davis—James W. Blair, E. M. Thurston and Wm. B. Marshall.  
 Wise—T. S. Hufferack, E. Mosier and S. M. Hays.  
 Hunter—E. R. Zimmerman, Doctor Weibly.

Given under the seal of the Territory at Leecompton, this 19th day of December, 1857.  
 FRED. E. STANTON,  
 Acting Governor.

We should have stated two weeks ago, that A. J. MILLER, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the Courts of Kansas, on the 7th inst., before the Supreme Court of the Territory, on motion of Mr. Sykes.

## Secretary Stanton's Important Address.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and, during the Governor's absence, Acting Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what the course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse.

The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it is almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element to interfere with and restrain the lawless by their abuse of the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the parties to the Territory, at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, through the Secretary of State, dated December 11th, 1857.

"The Convention which met at Leecompton on the 1st of September, had framed a Constitution, and had authorized its President to submit the question to the people on the 21st of December, whether the Constitution should be adopted, with or without slavery. The importance of this issue could not well be overestimated. It involves the complete and authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which has seriously agitated Kansas, and which has retarded its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom the election was referred, not only had an unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes, on the day appointed, but they were required to do so by the laws of the Territory, and the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the Territorial Government, and the Acting Governor was bound to employ all the legal means at his command to give security to the peaceable exercise of the franchise. If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it; and it may be a wise precaution to have a large force of troops within reach of those places where your judgment, their services are likely to be required."

"The instructions heretofore given) refer prominently to the preservation of peace at all times, and to the maintenance of the law. It is hardly necessary to say that your duty is not intended to be confined to these special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and applied as well to the peaceable progress of these elections as to the most serious consequences. The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas to organize a military force, and to use it to enforce their views. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded, but should the attempt be made and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government must necessarily be maintained, and on whatever quarter it is intended to interfere, by violence, with the elections authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted and the security of the election maintained. The peaceable progress of these elections can obviously occasion no injury to any citizen, or any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the Constitution and laws."

"It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and no other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision."

"It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature, or of the people, in the elections of the 21st of December and the 1st Monday of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention."

By these instructions it will be seen that the duty is plainly set out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them, and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that a portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have resolved not to vote on the Constitution as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitively settled. The people of Kansas would determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority of the people who have